

ACROSS THE BORDER.

Mirror of Events Transpiring in the Neighboring Republic.

Chihuahua Enterprise: The Rurales stationed in Ciudad Juarez are disgusted with the new order of things; their salaries have been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.05 per diem. Quite a number of the men say that if the wages are not put back to the same old scale of a "cart wheel and a half" that they will resign and go back to their former occupations of hack driving or mining. The men say that living is much higher in the border city from being in too close contact with civilization, as El Pasoans term their trust-ridden state, and that the idea of their being compelled to exist on one naught five as compared with living on one five naught is simply preposterous and can't be done by any brave and valiant Rurale carrying a 30-30.

Chihuahua Enterprise: By unanimous vote of the legislature of this state, Abraham Gonzalez, now Minister of the Interior, was granted a leave of absence from his duties as governor of the state, until February fifteen, or three months from date. In his original petition presented to the legislature several days ago the governor asked for an absence for a period of six months. On the advice of friends he finally consented to ask for three months instead which was agreed to unanimously by the solons at their session held on Tuesday. The general consensus of opinion regarding this latest move by the governor is that he will resign as minister after the first of the year and return to this city where he will resume his duties as chief executive of the state. The provisional governor, Lic. Aureliano Gonzalez, is very popular and a very capable official, but Gonzalez's popularity with all classes of people living in the state has had a wonderful effect in straightening out all kinds of petty quarrels amongst the ex-revolutionary leaders over the state, and also in restoring law and order.

Chihuahua Enterprise: The secretary of war commissioned General Pascual Orozco, of this state, on Monday to go to the state of Sinaloa and assist in restoring peace and order amongst the revolting inhabitants of the west coast state. Since the close of the revolution in May things in general in Sinaloa have been going from bad to worse. Upon the resignation of the federal governor, Juan Banderas, who never did any fighting worth whispering about, assumed the reins of government and pursued a campaign of getting square with all of his enemies within reach. He thrust many prominent citizens into prison, others he had killed, it is said, and was said to permit men of his old command to sack and pillage unprotected villages long after he had ascended to the seat of power. By the elections held several weeks ago he was unseated by capable business man and for a time refused to step down in favor of the constituted official. He also defied the government and was for setting up Sinaloa as a free state, separate and apart from the republic of Mexico. He finally did step down in favor of the elected candidate, but his attitude towards

law and order has been threatening ever since. Orozco will be the military commandant of the state with power for life or death. In other words martial law will reign until the state is thoroughly pacified and the country districts are disbanded or killed.

Mexican Herald: Denying that he ever said that Jose Ives Limantour, one-time minister of finance, tried to bring about peace last May in order that he might continue in his office, Dr. Francisco Vazquez Gomez has answered a letter from Mr. Limantour appearing in the Imparcial of November 15. "What happened," says the Vazquez letter, "was that Mr. Francisco I. Madero, a friend and admirer of yours, persisted after the fall of Ciudad Juarez in wishing you (Limantour) to continue as minister of finance under the provisional government, whether by an agreement between you two I know not." The doctor states that, together with all the members of the provisional government in Ciudad Juarez, he opposed strenuously the continuance of Minister Limantour in office and that after two meetings, in which Mr. Madero persisted in his proposition he did make use of a friend in Mexico to notify General Diaz then president, of the matter. Mr. Limantour stated that Dr. Vazquez Gomez had spoken favorably to the government commissioner, Lic. Francisco Carbajal, in regard to the continuance of Minister Limantour in his post. Dr. Vazquez Gomez says that the person asked three or four portfolios for the revolution and who expressed a desire for Limantour to remain in his post was Mr. Francisco I. Madero. The doctor says he gave himself up principally to convincing Madero that he should demand the resignation of the president, vice-president and the entire cabinet with the exception of Mr. de la Barra who could serve as provisional president. As to wishing the portfolio of gobernacion Dr. Vazquez Gomez says he never wanted that post although it was offered to him by Mr. de la Barra and Mr. Madero. The former minister of public instruction says he does not consider that General Diaz was alone responsible for the situation which brought about the revolution but that he believes Mr. Limantour was equally responsible.

Notice of Contest.

(FOR PUBLICATION.)
03473-1413.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, October 30, 1911. To CHARLES PEPPER, of Duquesne, or Mowry, Arizona, Contestee: You are hereby notified that James E. Gallin, who gives Patagonia, Arizona, as his post-office address, did on September 1, 1911, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead, Entry No. 884, Serial No. 03473 made July 20, 1906, for ENE 1/4 of Sec. 5, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, and NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 4, Township 24 S., Range 17 E. G. & C. 2nd Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said Charles Pepper has not resided upon said land nor any part thereof for about two years last past; that he has not been upon said land nor visited the same since August 1910, and to all appearances has entirely abandoned said land. You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter. You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you. FRANK H. PARKER, Register, CHARLES E. ARNOLD, Receiver. Date of first publication November 4, 1911. Date of second publication November 11, 1911. Date of third publication November 18, 1911. Date of fourth publication November 25, 1911.

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